THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance. TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS so rarely the *Pioneer* has a kind word about natives that we are glad to see our contemporary's heart reached through his stomach. On the evening of Monday, the 12th instant, the Rani Sahib Kanvar of Hattras received at her house at Brindaban a large party of her European friends on the occasion of the marriage of her son Rajah Hari Narayan Sinh. The writer says: "The dinner, a very elaborate and *recherche* one, was served in a handsome hall with carved stone arcades, which was brilliantly illuminated with many large crystal chandeliers. "And after the flow of champagne comes the flow of the pen. We are told that "the little Raja who is only 12 years of age, did the honours of the [illegible] with admirable tact and self-possession, taking a lady into dinner, sitting at the head of the table, and when his health had been proposed and drunk with heartiness at once rising himself to return thanks in Hindustani in a few appropriate words." Our contemporary has the following kind notice of the family:

"The family has now for nearly 300 years occupied a prominent position in the neighbourhood, and the late Rajah Gobindo Sinh was one of the comparatively few leaders of native opinion, who at the time of the Mutiny declared himself emphatically and unmistakably from the very first on the side of the Government, without waiting a moment to see what turn events were likely to take. The services he was able to render were of the higest value, and on the suppression of the disturbances they were duly recognized by the grant of a considerable estate and of other honorary distinctions. It was, therefore, only natural and proper that the English community should be glad to show their recognition of an hereditary friendship, and their wish to continue it by participating in the festivities connected with the marriage of his heir and successor.

But it is not every native, who can afford to give "an elaborate and *recherche* dinner"!

A WRITER in the "free" columns of the Allahabad journal gives some conversations of certain native chiefs, who complained to British Officers that they were not trusted by the British Government:

"A native Prince, recently discussing with a British officer the relations that subsist between the Government of India and its feudatory chiefs spoke much as follows:—"You see the British Government does not entirely trust us. We are not allowed to have arms of precision nor means of making gunpowder, and our sepoys are worthless. I do not say this in complaint. The British Government has no doubt reasons for its action, but if ever it has need of help, it will regret that it did not take advantage of the help that loyal chiefs could have given if they had the power;" and then in slow measured tones he added:—"The British cannot trust all, it would be foolish to do so. All are not alike; and if ever an evil day comes the.... and...should be watched." We omit these words as this is not the place to particularise and he added:—"Those however who are loyal in heart do feel deeply this want of perfect confidence. The most, for instance, I could do with my force, would be to hold my own for a week or ten days. I know what a rabble I have—how useless—but I do not like to take any steps to make it better, as I am afraid it would only be misunderstood by Government; but if I only got a hint to do so. I would do my best to have a proper force suitable to my state. My ancestors have given their lives, and have fought to the death for former emperors and do you suppose that the same spirit would not animate us now should necessity arise?"

We will give another instance. A Rajput Chief, in conversation with a British officer, after asking some questions about Russia, its position in Central Asia and aim, and our frontier tribes said—"Yes, the frontier men are a fine body of men no doubt and may fight well, but the beggars they don't seem to believe we can fight as well and are as brave as they are. Ah I only wish we could prove to the Government the stuff we are made of, we might be made of some use; if we had the chance, we would be only too glad to give our hand and hearts to prove it."

The writer advocates local armies in Native states. He suggests that each native state should be encouraged to maintain a respectable force, the number of men and its component parts to be laid down by the Imperial Government in consultation with the chief in question. If our Government is wise it ought to do something of the kind. It can then reduce its own military forces.

HOW IS IT that the Church in America is allowed to run into debt In the city of New York alone the Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Church has a debt of £40,000; Church of Heavenly Rest, £30,000; Memorial Presbyterian Church, £28,000; two other Presbyterian churches £30,000; two Episcopal churches in Harlem, £12,000 each; a Methodist church £8,000; twenty-three of the twenty seven Baptist churches have debts ranging from £3,000 to £15,000 each. The Unitarian church has a debt of £10,000. Perhaps the debt is incurred on the theory that indebtedness is a sign of prosperity.

THE COUNTESS WALEWSKA has finally legalised her connection with M. Allessandro, the handsome young Sicilian, whom she passed off for her son last summer at Aix. The Countess is fifty-five.

THE PRINCE OF EDITORS in France is dead. M. Buloz, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, died in Paris on the 12th January. He founded the Review, in conjunction with several friends, in 1831, and a recent lawsuit disclosed the fact that it now possesses 20,000 subscribers, and yields a profit of £20,000 a year. Since he fell ill, about eighteen months ago, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has been edited by his son, who will probably retain the post.

THE FOLLOWING advertisement appears in the *Naval and Military Gazette*:

"DR. W. RUSSELL"
Is not employed upon the Staff of the
"NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE,"
Nor are any persons of that name a right to be described in the official *Gazette of India* as
"Dr. W. Russell, of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.
No SUM OF £500,
Or any other sum whatever, has been received
from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal
By THE "NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE"
For any purpose whatever.

AN APPEAL

Is made to the Press, both at home and in India, not only to publish this disavowal, but to bear it in remembrance when commenting on the disclosures in the Commissioners' Report regarding the many large payments made on the Nawab's behalf to certain Members of Parliament and English Journalists.

But we believe Dr. Russell is connected with the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

A RECTOR IN NORTH DEVON, who is over 70 years of age, recently lost his wife, and within a fortnight of the bereavement led to the altar a fair charmer not more than one-third of his years. She was, we are told, his household servant. A London writer, from whom we take the above, says, "a rector holds a certain position in society, and social custom, if not his own feelings, might have been expected to lead to a little longer delay."

THE PRINCESS MATHILDE has married a young painter, whose portrait she exhibited in 1869. She long shrunk from binding herself to him. But on his threatening to break with her for ever, she has taken him for her consort; she gives him equal right with herself over her splendid fortune. The wedding was strictly private. Princess Mathilde is very much aged, but is described to be still one of the stoutest women in Paris. Of course she is well nourished.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of Orientalists will assemble at Florence in September 1878. No one will be admitted as a member of the Congress, who has not earned his spurs as an Orientalist or who is not able to advance the aims of Oriental learning by a contribution. In order to see these aims carried out certain delegates have been appointed, one may say, all over the world. As regards India, Mr. Whitley Stokes and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra represent Bengal; Mr. R. T. Griffiths the N W. P.; Dr. A. Burnell, Madras; Drs. Buhler and Kielhorn, Bombay; and Dr. Leitner, the Punjab. We wish Dr. Rajendralala Mitra would go. The Florence Congress offers a Prize Essay of the value of five thousand francs or about £200 on the following subject:—"The vicissitudes of the *Aryan* polity in India;" preceded by an historical and critical study of the proper constituents of that polity *before* its migration towards the Panjab, which may be revealed in the language, the mythology, the religious beliefs and customs. The essay will particularize the successive stages of that polity in India, tracing the elements which modified it in its various Indian seats. Candidates from all countries are invited to compete and the work may be written in Latin, English, French, Italian or German.

IT IS STATED that the Engineering Faculty of the Punjab University propose that two Fellowships, namely the Patiala Mayo Fellowship and the Kapurthala Fellowship, be specially devoted to the organization of an Engineering School at Lahore, where the Railway workshops, etc., etc., supply opportunities for practical observations, which are not accessible elsewhere. This is a move in the right direction.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has a fair article on the question of the amalgamation of the races in India. The writer, arguing the subject from his own point of view, says that it is impossible, but he is of opinion that Englishmen in India ought to be courteous and kindly in their bearing towards the natives. He thinks that the majority of Englishmen are courteous and kindly, but he observes that "of late years a lot of Europeans have been let loose upon the country, whose manner of life ignorance and prejudices lead them to rebel against courtesy and good feeling. The railways have brought in their train men drawn from a "rough" stratum of society, and they use natives roughly." Again, "the general opening up of the country, and the spread of new industries in the interior, has afflicted us with a Philistine mob, so utterly wanting in parts, that it is obliged to fall back upon a belief that white must be better than black, simply because it is white—and as a corollary that black was made to be bullied. The behaviour of such "mean whites" towards natives has too often been occasion for scandal and shame to us; must always be matter for regret and reprobation with the great bulk of English residents in India; should be sternly repressed, and can hardly be too sternly repressed." And this we hold was the object of the Fuller Minute.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, says the London Correspondent of the above paper, presided at the banquet which was given to celebrate the election to the London School Board of Miss Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter of the late John Stuart Mill. Sir George Campbell, however, managed to provoke the wrath of a good many of his fair auditors by remarking that whilst he approved of ladies being elected to School Boards, he did not wish (as yet) to see them in possession of the elective franchise. Somehow or other Sir George contrives to put himself always into hot water.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER seems to be playing pranks everywhere. The papers brought in by the last English Mail state that the weather has been so bad at Constantinople that the Ambassadors have failed to make their departure as early as they had intended. Lord Salisbury succeeded in getting off in something very like a tempest. The sky was dark, the winds high, and the rain poured. General Ignatieff remained behind, the storm continuing to rage furiously along the whole coast of the Black Sea.

AT THE CONFERRING of degrees in the University of Cambridge on Dec. 15, Mr. Jarri Ali (Corpus) became Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Jarri Ali is from the Madras Presidency.

THE JOURNAL of the National Indian Association has the following notice of Pandit Manphul Surajbal, B. A., B.C.L. (Oxford):

"The Pandit belongs to a well-known and respected family in the Punjab. He came over to England several years ago as the Government of India Scholar for his Province. The Pandit has during his long stay in this country—especially that extending over several years at Oxford, where he took double honours—had opportunities of seeing English life and mixing in English society in a manner very seldom within the reach of native gentlemen who visit this country. As the Pandit was the first Hindu gentleman from the North-Western Provinces amongst us, we hope his successful career will induce others to follow his example.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION states that an agent from the Russian Governor General crossed the Oxus and entering Kabul territory demanded of the Kabul authorities at Tukhtapool certain refugees, (Russian subjects) who had sought protection within its folds. The matter was referred to the Amir, who refused the request in polite terms on the ground that very many Kabul subjects had sought refuge in Russian territory and that it was the policy of his Government to protect any one who sought an asylum in his country.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL makes the following remarks on the attitude of officials of the Punjab towards the natives:

"Those who remember Lahore as it was only four years ago, can scarcely recognize it now in the depressed attitude of its native leaders. In crippling their influence, we have injured an instrument in favor of our own rule. Indeed, our present District officers seems to have thought that they were dealing with truculent frontier tribes instead of with the most peaceful and loyal of subjects. This sort of thing cannot be allowed to

continue. We protest against officials interfering in matters which are not strictly their own business."

This seems to be the complaint everywhere.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, stimulated by the example of England and America, have determined to establish an Agricultural College at Sappore in the province of Hokkaide. They have secured the services of President Clark for a year or so, to organize the new Institution.

A ROYAL DECREE has been issued in Spain making agricultural instruction obligatory in all the schools of the kingdom; a model farm is to be established in each province, where experiments will be conducted, and where analysis will be made at a nominal cost. In each chief city of the province, conferences will be held, where the paid Professors of the State will lend their aid; in smaller towns, agricultural questions are to be discussed on Sundays; and in hamlets, the schoolmaster is to read some selected agricultural work for the benefit of the inhabitants. India alone lags behind in this respect.

WE HAVE received a copy of a lithograph portrait of the late Babu Pearychurn Sircar by Babu Bisseswar Bose, Mooktaram Babu's Street. It is a tolerably fair likeness. Price per copy 8 annas.

THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

MR. O'KINEALY is to be appointed Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department of the Government of India *vice* Mr. Fitzpatrick promoted to the Punjab High Court. He is a Barrister Civilian and a man of great sagacity. He is also we believe one of the best mathematicians in India. The selection is doubtless good, but the question is—is it necessary to keep two Secretaries to the Legislative Department? One Secretary sufficed when the old Legislative Council was in existence, and even under the new system when the late Mr. Ritchie, Sir Henry Maine and Mr. FitJames Stephen held the office of Law Member.

THE SEAT in the Indian Council, vacant by Sir Bartle Frere's resignation, has been accepted by the Hon'ble Robert Ellis of the Madras Council.

IT IS ROMOURED that the people of Swat suspect that the Ameer of Cabul has an intention to annex their territory on the death of the Akhond, and are preparing for resistance.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following number of beasts of burthen assembled in or near Kohat and at Katghat:—9,000 camels, 3,500 mules, and from 5 to 6,000 ponies. The Police protect the convoys. But nobody knows the object of this gathering.

A CORRESPONDENT from Poona informs us that a strong agitation is being made in different parts of the Western Presidency to put a stop to the prevailing early marriage of both boys and girls. The agitation has also spread over Guzerat. Two public discussions were held at which the High Priest of the Vaishnavas was present, who countenanced the agitation by admitting that the reasons against the practice were sound. For the present the agitation is restricted to the marriage of boys, and it is proposed to submit a numerously signed petition to Government to enact a law against early marriage. The petitioners fix the age of 20 as the minimum age at which young men may marry lawfully.

THERE will be an exhibition of works of art at Rajkote. The Secretaries to the Executive Committee request us to publish the following notification:

"Asmat Panah Bai Shri Moughiba of Morvi has been pleased to place at the disposal of the Rajkote Exhibition Committee a donation of rupees 400 to be given in prizes for the best specimens of native female handicraft such as embroidery, needle work, knitting, drawing painting, &c, &c.

2. The prizes are open for native women of all classes in all parts of India.

3. The Exhibition will be opened at Rajkot, in Kattywar, about the first week of August 1877.

4. The Committee will be prepared to recieve the articles from May 1st till June 15th. Exhibitors are requested to send in their articles during that period as early as possible to avoid the risk of damage by rain, with a statement giving the name, place of residence, and caste or creed of the persons by whom the articles are wrought.

5. The exhibitors of articles from beyond Kattywar are requested to give intimation to the Committee of the number and nature of the articles they propose sending before April 15th 1877.

6. Every possible care will be taken of the articles by the Committee during the Exhibition. Further particulars on the matter can be had on application from the Secretaries.

HARIKRISHANA L. Dave,
RAZONJI MERWANJI,
Secretaries, Executive Committee,
Rajkote, 27th January 1877. Rajkot Exhibition.

A CORRESPONDENT from Koondola writes to say that Babu Poreshnath Mookerjea, Zemindar and Banker of Koondola, in celebration of the Assumption of the Imperial Title by the Queen is distributing Rs. 500 worth of warm clothing to the poor of his neighbourhood. This was to have been done on the proclamation day, but was unavoidably postponed on account of a domestic calamity.

FRIDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

HOW CORRUPTION finds its way through Russia! It is said that it is generally managed through ladies; there is one lady supposed to be connected with the Court, who is at this moment receiving £18,000 a year in return for the services she renders in obtaining a certain contract.

DEFALCATIONS seem to be the order of the day. Serious frauds in the Lahore Treasury have been dragged into light. Scarcely one case was closed when another was disclosed.

THE MOSCOW GAZETTE says that the Northern portion of the Pamir having been explored by the Russian Alai Expedition, fresh roads have bee opened between Turkestan and Kashgar.

THE ONLY student from the North-Western Provinces, Rama Sankar Misra of the Benares College, who took up Mathematics for his Honour Examination of the Calcutta University, has been successful. From the last *Government Gazette* we see that he has already been appointed to officiate as Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, in the room of Mr. Lakshmi Sankar Misra, who officiates as Professor of Physical Science in the same College from the beginning of the year, when a chair of Physical Science was created by converting the school department of the College into a zillah School. A saving of Rs. 600 a month is thus effected.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Statesman* is mistaken in stating that Mr. Foley did not execute the horse of the Canning Statue. The horse, as we stated last week, was finished by Mr. Foley, and the figure has been done by Mr. Brock.

THE PIONEER states that Sir Philip Wodehouse holds on the Governorship of Bombay to the end of his term in May next, until which time Sir Richard Temple will do famine work. Sir Richard is expected to pay Calcutta a flying visit in the interim.

MAJOR SANDEMAN succeeds Colonel Monro, Commissioner of the Derajat, in charge of Khelat affairs, and is appointed Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan, by which arrangement our relations with the Khanate are brought directly under the control of the Foriegn Office.

THE EXPERIMENT of introducing the decimal subdivision of the rupee into the Ceylon currency has, after a trial of four years and a half, proved a success. It was introduced under specially unfavourable circumstances, for the currency had previously been in pounds, shillings, and pence; so that, not only was the rupee itself a novelty, but its decimal sub-division into cents, instead of annas and pice, was a further innovation to those who had dealings with India.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending the 17th instant were 250 in all, of which 55 were from cholera, diarrhœa and dysentry, 79 from fever of all kinds, 13 from asthma, 6 from pthisis, 23 from tetanus, 2 from small pox, 2 from measles, and the rest from other diseases. The ratio was 30.3 per 1,000 of population.

A CORRESPONDENT says that as Baidianath has now become an important place for Hindu pilgrimage, the roads leading to the shrine ought to be put in good order. The Maharaja of Gidhore is willing to bear a part of the expense if the Government will bear the rest. The country about Baidianath is craggy and hilly, and a large portion of the pilgrims, who carry the Ganges water with them, do not travel by rail for fear of contamination, but travel on foot, and the journey proves death to them.

IN NOTICING the appointment of Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosha to be officiating First Inspector of Registration Offices the *Englishman* says that "the post has always hitherto been held by a Civilian." Not quite so. When the appointment was first created, it was reserved for the uncovenanted service, and Sir William Grey gave the appointment to Mr. Ricketts an uncovenanted officer. But both Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple had annexed it to the Civil Service. Mr. Eden has now restored it to the uncovenanted service.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT thus writes about the defalcation case:

"I have something more to communicate to you about the defalcation case in the Road Cess account of the sudder treasury here. Mr. Buckland accompanied by Babu Rakhal Das, Personal Assistant, came here, some 3 or 4 days ago, and made an official enquiry into the matter; and Mr. Stevens has sent an official report of the matter to the Government, taking the responsibility on his own shoulder and finding fault with the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Poresh Nath Sookool and Mr. Page, the Joint-Magistrate for their negligence and want of care in examining the bills when they passed through their hands.

But the wife of Baneegopal has come forward and made good the loss of the treasury, to the tune of Rs. 15,401 by mortgaging her landed property. This has been done I do not know whether with or without the consent of the officials here. Mr. Buckland took no objection to the realization of the money in this way and the money has been deposited by her relative Krishna Behary Mookerjea a Police Inspector. Rumour has it, that probably the matter will be now hushed up. Is that possible? I trow not. You know how many innocent persons have been punished in the Ranaghat embazzlement case. Mr. Deno Nath Addy, one of the ablest Deputy Magistrates, was degraded and transferred by the Bengal Government only for his carelessness in that case. Babu Jogeshur Buttacharjea the Head Clerk was made to pay Rs. 150, the amount defalcated, for the only fault, that he had failed to take a strict account of the Ranaghat treasury from Sashee Bhooshun at the time of his transfer to Chooadanga. Besides, Russick Lall Coondoo, the 2nd Clerk was suspended for a year and the Sub-Deputy was dismissed. I cannot believe that a different course will be followed because Civilians are connected with the Krishnaghur case"

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN compose the new Epidemic Fever Commission for Bengal:

"Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal.

Mr. J. Whitfield, C. E. Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

Assistant Surgeon Amorto Lall Mozoomdar, attached to the Azimgunge Dispensary.

Babu Shib Chunder Deb.

Babu Hem Chunder Kur, Deputy Magistrate and Collector on special duty.

ANOTHER FULLER CASE. We take the following from the *Statesman*:

A correspondent at Dinagepore reports a case of grievous assault and battery by a European. The accused is a youth of 16 or 17 named Henderson. He is a relative of a Mr. Divine, an employe of the N. B. State Railway, and "as such had come from the North-west Provinces to Mr. Divine's at Parbuttypore." On his way back from Parbuttypore to Dinagepore in a bullock cart he overtook certain other carts. These latter carried the luggage of Lord Ulick Brown, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division and were "well guarded by police constables. Henderson wished to pass these carts, but the Commissioner's men would not allow him to do so. "Mr. Henderson," continues our correspondent, "being sadly disappointed in his project, gave a very severe blow on a police constable's nose. Blood gushed out immediately, and the result was that the poor man died of the hurt after two days. By *post mortem* examination held by the Civil Surgeon of the district it was found that the deceased had a well formed constitution, and that he died of nothing but the blow. The case was investigated by the District Superintendent of Police personally, and was not entrusted to any of his native subordinates, and the accused was arrested on his way to Rajmehal." He is now out on bail.

THERE WAS an Evening Party at Government House last night. It was a very select company. Lord Lytton was kind and courteous. The number of native gentlemen invited was very limited.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 17th February—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said the date on which Government would reply to the Russian circular depended on the course events might take; and before expressing its own views Government desired to know the views of the other Powers.

Mr. Hardy replying to a motion of Mr. Gladstone, respecting the treaty engagements entered into by the Government in 1856, said England was not freed from the obligations incurred by the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It would be unjust that Turkey should be left out; in the cold, but be saddled with the obligations of those treaties. If Turkey be bound, the rest of Europe is also bound. Mr. Hardy then said the treaty imposes no duty to wage war for Turkey, but to respect her independence and integrity. He strongly protested against drawing the sword to coerce Turkey into accepting demands made by the other Powers at the Conference.

The debate was adjourned till Friday next.

Constantinople 19th February—Prince Nikita has agreed to despatch envoys here to negotiate for peace.

London 20th February.—The English newspapers are discussing the likelihood of Russia chiefly attacking the Asiatic territory of Turkey in the event of war. Midhat Pacha is staying at Naples. An uneasy feeling exists at Constantinople, and rumours are current that the Sultan is mentally ailing. Edhem Pacha's position is said to be untenable.

21st.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Derby, in replying to a question, said that England had told the Porte that she would neither coerce it into accepting the demands made at the Conference, nor would she protect it against coercion from others. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield both spoke in opposition to the policy of coercion

21st—The Press to-day commenting on the debate in the House of Lords last night expressed opinion that it has removed nothing from the uncertainty which surrounds the future.

Constantinople 21st February—An official bulletin state Sultan's ailment to be toothache from which he has recovered. The rumour that a change of grand Vizier was imminent is groundless.

London, 22nd February.—It is stated that the probable result of War Office committee will be compulsory retirement of general officers at the age of 65 years.

23rd—An Animated debate took place in the House of Commons last night as to the propriety of resuming debate of the 17th instant, on Mr. Gladstones motion the Marquis of Hartington agreed not to press matter if the Government thought that any further discussion would embarass their action and declined to challenge conservative Members of the House of Commons to submit formal motion on the policy of Government. It is understood that the debate is adjourned sinedie.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received from Lahore:

Lahore, 23rd February.—It is reported that another Russian Ambassador has arrived at Cabul for negociation of matters. He has recommended that Jehandarshah, the former ruler of Badakshaw, be recalled from exile. The Amir has reinforced troops at Lalpura and Kurum, and directed the Governor to impress every second male of every house in the province in levying a heavy commutation from those who would be exempted, and has ordered immediate realization of the revenues. Nowroz Khan has joined the Afridees.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The Annual Summary—a complete chronicle—the years, events at Home and abroad for 1872-76 of by James Mason. London. 2. The Brahmo Year

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Book for 1876 edited by Sophia Dobson Collet. 3. Wood's Algebra re-modelled, simplified and adapted for general use in schools by P. Ghosh, Lecturer, Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta. 4. Geeta Sar Sungraha or a collection of the songs composed by Nidhu Babu and others—Part I. 5. The Treatment of Universal Poisons in Bengali, by Hurry Mohun Sen Gupta. 6. Subdakulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radha Kant Bahadur Vol. 6, Nos. 12 and 13. 7. Bombay Nagri Almanack for Sakabda 1799. The Saddarshana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy in Sanskrit and English. Book I. Nos. 1, and 2. 9. The Vedarthayatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas Vol. I. Part 9. 10. Bharut Sramjibi or the Indian Workman. Vol III. No. 34. 11. A lithograph Portrait of the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar. By Bisseswara Basu.

IN A recent issue we noticed a project of the publication of the *Kobi* songs by Babu Gopal Chunder Banerjea, but we see that he has been partly anticipated. We have received the first part of the Gita Sar Sangraha containing select pieces composed by Nidhu Babu, Ramprosad Sen, Ram Bose, Huru Thakur, Dassoruthi Roy, Gopal Orya, Ashutosh Day, Ram Chand Mookerjea, Kalli Mirza and others. It contains besides several popular odes and ballads. The compiler's name does not appear on the title-page, but we are told that he is Babu Nobin Chunder Datta author of the Datta's Educational Series. We look upon this compilation as a restoration of some of the lost treasures of the country, which remain in a mutilated form in the memories of the people.

WE OBSERVE that a new batch of Deputy Magistrates has been appointed. We are glad to see that justice has been done to the Sub-Deputies. One B. A. has been appointed. We have seen the certificates of this young man, which are highly creditable to him.

THE BOOK on the treatment of Poisoning, the receipt of which we have acknowledged above, is a good publication. It will be found useful as a domestic manual.

WE HAVE already acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the "first part of the History of the Sepoy War" in Bengali by Babu Rojonikanta Gupta. The Babu is already favourably known as the author of Panini and Jaideva. We notice with great pleasure that he has directed his attention to the elucidation of one of the most important events connected with the History of India. He has acquitted himself very creditably in this performance.

NOTICE

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday 1st March* next, at 7½ P. M. *Subject:* Reflection o Light.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 10 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.,
25th February 1877. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1877.

INDIA FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Is India kept for the Civil Service? This question suggests itself as we read the report of the Civilian Grievances Commission and Sir Richard Temple's minute on the prospects of the Civil Service in Bengal. There is a block in the promotion in the Civil Service in the North Western Provinces, and therefore the tax-payers must be sacrificed in order to hold out inducements to some of the officers at the top of the service to retire and thus make room for those below them. In the same way inducements have been held out to do-nothing Colonels to retire. Why they should be doing nothing is a puzzle to us. We have no means of knowing what has been or will be the probable cost of the two schemes of retirement for military and civil officers, but it must be a large permanent charge upon the revenues of the country. Now, the block in the promotion for the Civil Service in the North Western Provinces is due entirely to the action of the Government. It has been annually recruiting the service on a large scale without we may say taking stock—without in fact enquiring into the requirements of the country. We give below a distribution list of the covenanted officers employed in the different provinces except Madras and Bombay in the last three decades; that is in 1854, 1864 and 1874 taken from Mr. Wetherall's Civil list:

PROVINCE.		1854.	1864.	1874.
India	...	,,	47	37
Bengal	...	260	224	246
N. W. Provinces	..	184	186	201
Punjab	...	44	44	79
Oudh	...	,,	16	26
Central Provinces	..	,,	9	25
Hydrabad	..	,,	1	1
Mysore	...	,,	3	1
British Burma	...	,,	,,	9
Assam	...	,,	,,	1
Students	..	,,	38	,,
Total...		488	568	626

It will be seen from the above that the block in the promotion is owing entirely to large admissions into the service. If the Government had taken care to fix the number of admissions according to actual requirements, there would not have been so much over-crowding nor so much discontent in the service. With regard to Bengal there is not a block in promotion inasmuch as there has not been an excess in recruitment for this province. In fact the above statement gives a less number of officers for 1874 than for 1854. But it should be remembered that in 1854 all civilians directly under the Government of India were borne on the Bengal list. From 1864 they have been separately shewn. Taking the number of Bengal officers on the list in 1874 with those under the Government of India the total is certainly higher, but the difference is not so large as in the case of the North Western Provinces. Such being the case the Civilian Grievances Commission reported last year to the following effect:

"In the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 a very large recruitment was made, but the excess did little more than make up for the defects of earlier years and the draught made on the service in 1858 for Upper India: and the lowest man of 1863 is almost as near the head of the list as he would have been had the service been all along regularly recruited. All reasonable expectations, based on the average of promotion in past years, have practically been fulfilled, though there are years of exceptionally rapid promotion with which the present time may compare unfavourably. * * *

"The committee are not therefore of opinion that the service of the lower Provinces has a right to expect that any exceptional measures should be taken by the Government of India for its relief, though they admit that the civil servants of 1863, 1864, and 1865, are somewhat further back in the scale of promotion than those of any other years."

But Sir Richard Temple is of different opinion. He writes: "Though complaints have not been made here in the same manner as in the North Western Provinces, yet there is a partial depression, brought about by the same cause as those which have been operative elsewhere." What follows certainly commands our assent:

"The cause of the difficulty is mainly this, that in the years 1861 and 1862 too many young civil servants were sent out from England to these provinces. Their presence is welcome for a time, inasmuch as in a busy country like this their services are valuable; but as they rise in the service, it becomes apparent that they stand in each other's way, and that promotion is being clogged. The practical lesson to be learnt is this, that if the service is to be maintained in that prosperity and contentment which are essential to its efficiency, and essential, therefore, to the success of the administration, the proportion of young officers to be sent out from England year by year must be most carefully arranged, so that the proportion of junior to senior officers may not be exceeded. Constituted as the service is, its welfare depends on its numbers being limited and kept comparatively small in relation to the number of well-paid appointments. Financial considerations impose a strict limitation on the number of such appointments. As, therefore, the number of appointments can not be increased, there is nothing for it, but to regulate the number of men with a view to its never growing too large; and this can be done only by limiting that number at the beginning. There are few things more vitally important to the well-being of the administration than the observance of this principle. I have submitted to the Government of India careful statements of the number of recruits required annually in future for the Covenanted Civil Service in these provinces."

Nevertheless Sir Richard recommends that the same terms which have been offered to North West Civilians for retirement should be held out to their Bengal brethren, and what is more he suggests the creation of four additional districts for the bettering of the prospects of the Civil Service. Of course this recommendation is also based on the ground that the multiplication of the districts will lead to increased efficiency in administration, but the primary object is to improve the position and prospects of the Civil Service.

Now, what does this shew but that our rulers govern India on the principle that India is kept for the benefit of the Civil Service. We hope we will not be misunderstood. We are fully alive to the merits of the Civil Service and to the truth that in the interest of good government it should be kept in a state of prosperity and contentment. But there ought to be a limit to the recruitment of the Civil Service. Now that the educational policy of the Government has borne the desired fruits, it is a question whether the numerical strength of the Civil Service should not be reduced. On broad grounds of policy, justice, and economy, it may fairly be asked whether the same necessity now exists, which existed twenty or thirty years ago, for filling the higher branches of the public service with Englishmen educated in England and drafted into India under a covenant. We can well believe that the middle classes of England look upon India as a sort of preserve for the benefit of young men belonging to them, but the English nation professes to govern India for the good of the people of the country, and is it not grossly inconsistent to make this profession and at the same time to shut out the children of the soil from the more important offices, for which they have qualified themselves by improved education and character, and to which they have a natural right? If the liberal education imparted to the natives gives no claim to the service of their country and sovereign, we do not know what the justice of English rule means. We are often told that the end of education is not employment under the State, but at the same time when a petition is made by the people for a share in the administration of the country they are reminded that they are not sufficiently educated. On the other hand when some of them are found to be well educated and qualified for offices of trust and emolument, the vested interests of the Civil Service come in their way. Would it not be far better that the Government should shut up all Schools and Colleges and tell the people that they are not educated and cannot therefore be admitted to the higher ranks of the public service? At any rate this would be consistent and straight-forward. Why make the promise to the ear and break it to the spirit?

THE FAMINE POLICY.

WE commend the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for the energetic appeal it has made to the Bombay Government against the famine policy of the Government of India. Of course the Sabha is mistaken if it thinks that a local Government can reverse the policy of the Supreme Government; it would have done better if it had addressed its memorial to the Government of India, and pointed out the mischievous working of its policy. The Sabha, we must confess, gives but an expression to the general opinion of the native community on this painful subject in the letter before us. Addressing the Bombay Government, it says: "In a crisis like the present, when the lives of more than 50 lakhs of Her Majesty's subjects are entrusted to the provident care of Government, it is a part of the responsibilities which attach such a trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council should stand firm in his resolution to adhere to the distinctive features of the famine policy elaborated and worked out with success during the last four months, and to resist the pressure that might be brought to bear from the Supreme authorities, who, by reason of the dis-

tresses caused by the famine, cannot be expected to realize the full significance of the change of measures ordered by them." True, but official discipline requires that the local Government should subordinate its views to those of the Supreme Government. There is, however, nothing to prevent the former to record its protest in sufficiently forcible terms against views and measures, from which it dissents, and although we give to the Bombay Government credit for remonstrating with the Government of India in several instances, we cannot say that it has done all that it could or should have done consistently with the gravity of the crisis. The Sabha says, "the evils of divided power and responsibility and of imperfect decentralization were never realized so fully as in connection with the present famine. The Supreme Government has, with a change in the *personnel* of those who constitute the Executive Council, changed its famine policy." This is meant we believe as a hit at Sir John Strachey.

The Sabha in protesting against the famine policy of the Government goes over many of the grounds over which we traversed in our last issue, viz., 1stly remission of revenue, 2ndly, reduction of wages, 3rdly, exclusion of landholding persons from relief, 4thly, sanitary effect of the subsistence allowance, and 5thly, charitable relief. With regard to the first point the Sabha says: "The usage of the country sanctioned by Government always allows remissions in case of utter failure of crops. During the last four or five years there have been many partial failures of crops, and on all these occasions Government granted large remissions. In the midst of a famine crisis any action of Government which disables people from maintaining themselves on their own resources is highly mischievous in its direct and indirect effects. In the great North Western Provinces famine, the authorities laid it down as a first principle that the timely granting of remissions, that is granting them in anticipation and not after every rupee that could be extracted, has been wrung from the people, and there is nothing more left to be got out of them—is the most approved form of giving relief to a famine district. The neighbouring Nizam's Government and many of the smaller native States have granted remissions most liberally to their own ryots, and have encouraged British emigrants to settle in their own territories." The Sabha might have added that in permanently settled Bengal the zemindars always grant large remissions of rent in times of drought and flood, and that the Government have always exhorted them to do so. But what an example is it now setting to both native chiefs and zemindars! Then comes the question of subsistence wages. The Sabha says that a pound of food per head is not sufficient for sustenance. It remarks, "the national standard of wages given to semi-slave dependents, the worst class of labourers, is 2 lbs. a day. This is the measure which is absolutey necessary to support human life on the wretched scale in use among the lowest classes, and to force it down lower still will be simply to court death in thousands by the slow torture of starvation. A felon convicted of the worst crimes gets on an average two pounds, and it is really surprising how the officers engaged in the relief works should have brought themselves to recommend to Government such a reduction of wages. The argument that relief works were rendered more attractive by the old rate of wages, and drew people who would otherwise not have availed themselves of them, has certainly no force in this Presidency. The increase in the numbers of labourers has been so gradual and so natural, and is so much within the expectations of Government officers that it furnishes of itself a complete answer to this false suggestion. Furthermore the labourers on the relief works have no shelter by day or night, and sleep in pits dug in the ground, exposed to the weather, and many have not a rag to cover them. The very sight of them will satisfy any one that it is sheer want that drives them to the work." Regarding the third point, the exclusion of landholding classes from relief, the Sabha says, "it is hardly necessary to state that the lands of the registered holders are already deeply involved in debt, and their ornaments are most of them hollow and worthless imitations of silver. The notorious indebtedness of the agricultural classes is a fact which needs no argument. Under all these circumstances excluding these poor people from Government work is simply driving them to despair, is teaching them the dangerous lesson that if they commit felony they will be better cared for than if they remain honest and work for their wages." But the most important argument we are sorry to observe has been omitted by the Sabha. If the landholding ryots be pauperized to the last degree, how will they be able to set themselves up in life again? Why should not the Government give them tuccavi advances, and thus enable them to stay at home, keep their land, and till it? This was done during the Bengal famine of 1873-74, and one year's harvest was enough to enable the ryots to repay the greater part of the famine loans. With regard to charitable relief, the Sabha justly remark that it ought to be borne in mind that, these poor people pay out of their labour and earnings more than one-half of the entire revenue of the country. They pay the land tax, the excise duties, the salt tax, a portion of the customs, more than half the stamp revenue, the local cess and the tolls, and yet when a bad year comes upon them they are told either to work on wages which starve them of half their food, or they are allowed to die, and the officers of Government are prohibited from rendering them any help. And lastly the Sabha points out how the health of the sufferers is being taken care of. Nearly two-thirds of those employed on the larger works have no shelter and sleep in pits, and only enjoy one meal after working a whole day. Many of them have nothing but rags to cover them. That such people should be doing well in health is an impression which must not be received without strong confirmation. The information contained in the season report shows that cholera is rife among the labourers in the Southern districts, and is carrying away hundreds every week. It is a peculiar feature of this year's outbreak that it is not epidemic, being chiefly confined to the people on the works. The popular impression is that these people die not from cholera but from diarrhœa produced by bad food and exposure. The Sabha ought to have added that the bare subsistence allowance is telling upon the health of the sufferers. Charitable relief in the Bombay Presidency has been almost *nil*. The Sabha says, "it cannot be supposed for a moment that when private charity has found room for its lakhs, the officers of Government should have found it impossible to supplement it with their hundreds. Till within the last few weeks only Rs. 5,000 had been spent by all the nine Collectors on this head when the total private expenditure had been one lakh. Even now nearly three lakhs have been spent by private charity, while Government officers have expended only Rs. 17,000 out of the two lakhs allowed to them." It will be thus seen that Government charity in the present crisis in Bombay and Madras has been most stinted? No wonder that the death-rate is increasing among the distressed population. What a contrast is all this to the famine policy of Lord Northbrook! Of course the relief question is a money question. But it is observable that as the Government must have recourse to loan to meet this expenditure, we do not see why it should not do its work thoroughly for the sake of humanity? If the Government could borrow ten millions to house European soldiers, surely it ought not to shrink from borrowing a few millions of money to save millions of native lives.

THE HOWRAH MAGISTRATE.

In a recent issue we noticed the complaints which had reached us regarding the working of the Howrah Magistrate's Court. We are glad to learn that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division made a prompt enquiry, and after personally satisfying himself as to the state of the files in the Court, has punished some of the establishment for dilatory work. We are told that the Head-clerk has been fined Rs. 150, the head-Mohurrir suspended for three months and the second fined Rs. 50. The Commissioner found that the cases were greatly in arrear. We will give a few instances to shew how the Magistrate's Court at Howrah is working. Some time ago one Fuckeerchand Chuckerbutty of Bally was committed by Babu Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, on a charge of using a forged monthly Railway ticket as genuine, knowing that it was forged. The case was tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Howrah. The Jury differed; four out of five were of opinion that the prisoner was not guilty; the Judge dissented from this verdict and referred the case to the High Court. The High Court agreed with the Judge and sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment. A similar charge was preferred against one Mr. Haberlet, and the following confession of the defendant shews that he admitted the charge:

"I admit all the charges except as to swallowing the ticket: I admit that the ticket was destroyed. I threw myself entirely on the mercy of the Court. I am in distressed circumstances and my mind has been upset by ill-health. It is the first time in the whole course of my life that I have been charged with any criminal offence and I beg the Court to take that into consideration. The ticket was an expired ticket for the month of June. I knew that its currency was expired; I believe I altered the date of it to August. I was driven to this by severe distress. My family have been actually starving and my wife was and is still delirious with fever. We have lived on bread and water for sometime passed. I can prove a good character for 20 years by certificates and by witnesses for all my life. At present I have temporary employment as a clerk in D. P. W. under Government of India. My pay Rs. 100 a month. I was taking up some sodawater and lemonade for my sick wife at the time and I had no money for my ticket. What was she to do without the drinks. I have six children all dependent on me. I have no property whatever. Every thing I had has been sold already. My present employment would have enabled me to borrow money in a short time. I have been distracted with my difficulties and so have done this. I threw the ticket out of the window."

The Magistrate Mr. Grant convicted and fined the defendant Rs. 50. So while the native upon a similar charge was sentenced by the High Court to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate of Howrah sentenced a European guilty of the same offence to a fine of 50 rupees. So much for the theory of equality in the eye of the law. Haberlet pleaded distress, but what criminal is there who does not plead distress of some kind or other in extenuation of his guilt? Is the law not to be allowed its due effect, because an offence is committed from distress?

Here is another case. One Kristodas Roy brought a charge against one Wilkees, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bally, under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, for wrongful confinement. The case was referred to the Magistrate, Mr. Grant, by Babu Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate, as the defendant pleaded that he was a European British born subject. This was in May 1876. The Magistrate has passed no orders, though nearly ten months have since passed away. This case we are informed was discovered among the records by Mr. Cockerell when he inspected the shirista on the 5th instant.

In the third case a European lad named Fordyce was illegally detained by a Police man upon the Hooghly Bridge. We will give his own version from the depositions he gave before the Deputy Magistrate:

"Charles Fordyce sworn. Yesterday at 10 A. M., I was going to Calcutta after paying the toll at the Hughli Bridge. But the Babu in charge of the toll bar wanted me to go through another toll bar and not the one through which I have been in the habit of going. This brought on a scuffle between me and a native sergeant, policeman, Mr. Pariera Inspector of the bridge came, the police wanted to detain me I said I must go hence but Mr. Pariera said "I cannot let you go." He said, he would let me go, if I did not bring any charge against the police, I did not consent to this and upon this he took me at my request to my father in the carriage department, but though my father wished to stand bail for me, he would not let me off and carried me to the Port Commissioner's Office at Calcutta, then he brought me back to Howrah to my father and on my fathers standing bail for me, He let me off. He detained me nearly an hour. I complained of wrongful restraint. The policeman pushed me when I was going, and when I was returning he extended his hands so as to prevent my going. This was after I had said, "I would report you."

Summons was issued on the 1st December 1876. On the 5th idem the Deputy Commissioner of Police addressed a demi official note to Mr. Grant to the following effect:

Calcutta 5th December 1876.

My dear Grant,—A lad named Fordyce was not allowed on the 1st instant to cross the Hooghly Bridge without paying toll, and he has got a summons from one of your deputies named Bose against Inspector Periera of the Bridge Police on a charge of wrongful restraint under Section 341 I.P.C. I am informed that Mr. Pariera did not come up till after the lad was stopped, but in any case it seems hard that police officers should be liable to be summoned for not allowing persons to pass without paying toll, when they are especially deputed for that purpose. Will you kindly enquire into the matter.

Yours sincerely,
J. G. Charles.

Mr. Grant passed the following order upon the above:

File with case.

I cannot understand how any process has been issued for wrongful restraint at all. If there has been any offence at all it must come under the Bridge Toll Act. I direct that this case be taken on to my own file that all proceedings as yet taken be cancelled and the matter remain as in abeyance till I look into into it. Notify to parties interested.

T. GRANT.

We are informed that the Magistrate has not yet had time to "look into the case." It is observable that if the boy had not paid the toll, he was liable to prosecution under the Bridge Act, but no such prosecution according to our informant was instituted. In the meantime comes the letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the case is withdrawn from the Deputy Magistrate's Court and kept "in abeyance."

We will give one more case. A summons had been issued against a Sub-Inspector named Wuzir on a charge of misappropriating a sword preferred by the Court Inspector of Howrah. On the issue of the process Mr. Wells, Magistrate of Arrah, wrote the following letter to the Magistrate of Howrah, dated the 23rd October 1876.

SIR.—I have the honour to return the enclosed process and to request that a further date may be appointed if necessary for the appearance of Sub-Inspector, Wuzeer Sing, as he is already required to attend the Deputy Magistrate of Arrah'sCourt on the 28th instant as a witness in another case. I trust however that the Court Inspector may be further examined in the charge brought against Wuzeer Sing as the matter will probably be found not a case for disposal by a criminal court. Sub-Inspector Wazeer Sing states that the Court Inspector of Howrah then Sub-Inspector Behary Lal Mozumdar had long kept an old scabbardless sword in the lines which the Sub-Inspector Wuzeer Sing then Sub-Inspector of the Lines, Howrah, asked him to remove. Behary Lal however requested Wuzeer Sing to sell the sword for Rs. 7. Wuzeer Sing could not however get this price and ultimately with Bihary Lal's consent sold it to Head Constable Hossein Khan of Ramgamate for Rs 5 which on leaving Wuzeer Sing requested the Head Clerk of the District Superintendents, Office to pay to Behary Lal. Behary Lal then tells the District Superintendent of Howrah, Mr. Rielly, that the sword cost Rs. 35, which is not the point as the question is whether he requested Wuzeer Sing to sell it or not. Wuzeer Sing is an officer who has always held a very high character. He was one of the Punjabi contingent beseized in the Arrah garrison and has worked his way up to his present position in the Police. He was transferred a short time ago from Arrah, was sent to us by the Inspector General Mr. Hankey as a very officient and trustworthy officer. He states the circumstances in regard to this sword very honestly and if Bihary Lal entrusted it to his care and previously left the sword to its fate in the Lines it seems Wuzier Sing's statement is the truth, for Bihary Lal would not have thus left a good sword in the lines and must have made it over to Wazeer Sing with some object. I cannot think it seemly under such circumstances to allow such a case between Public officers in the position of Bihary Lal—a gazetted officer, and Wazeer Sing Sub-Inspector of repute and long tried character to go into the Criminal Court. If you still consider that the case should be judicially disposed of, I trust that you will take it on your own file and will grant Wuzeer Sing his travelling expenses which will amount to more than the value of the matter in litigation. Wuzeer Sing fairly urges that he was 12 days in Howrah after he had received orders of transfer through the District Superintendent's, Office and Bihary Lal did not move in this matter. I forward Copy of Wuzeer Sing's explanation for your perusal.

Possibly the explanation rendered by the Sub-Inspector is correct, but it is noteworthy that the charge had been preferred by the Court Inspector, who ought to know what constitutes a criminal offence. Be that as it might, a summons had been issued, and one would think that the case ought to have been disposed of in the ordinary course of law. If a criminal charge is to be disposed of on the official letter of a Magistrate without any judicial investigation, then law becomes a mockery.

The foregoing cases are sufficient to shew how the Magistrate's Court at Howrah is working. If such things can happen on the other side of the capital, it may be easily imagined how matters are managed in the far Mofussil. We regret that these cases are associated with the name of an officer, whose faults we are quite willing to overlook for the sake of the eminent services rendered to the country by his distinguished father, but we have a duty to perform. Personal considerations cannot make us shut our eyes to the interests of the thousands, whose destiny is committed to the charge of the Magistrate. The Commissioner, Mr. Cockerell, has with commendable promptitude investigated the records of theCourt and punished the amla, but the question is whether the amla were really to blame? What could they,poor fellows, do, if their official superior was negligent? The failure of justice in the cases we have given above cannot by any process of reasoning be traced to the amla. Could any thing be more scandalous than that the ordinary course of law and justice might be diverted by chits from brother hakims?

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

IN A recent article we adverted to the disadvantage under which the native members of the Imperial Legislative Council labor. A remarkable illustration of our position is afforded by the proceedings of the Council for the 14th instant. The Hon'ble the Maharaja Narendra Krishna moved certain amendments in respect of the Registration Bill. The amendments were reasonable, and if they had been adopted, they would have been a decided improvement upon the Bill, but he was regularly sat upon, particularly by Mr. Cockerell, for exercising the legitimate privilege of a member. Mr. Cockerell twitted the Maharaja for coming forward with his amendments at "something later than the eleventh hour," which were, he said, "quite apart from the merits as regarded the question of policy, wholly inadmissible in point of time; for the Bill was introduced in June last; the first report of the Committee was presented on the 31st January; and although his hon'ble friend was not present at the time of the introduction of the Bill and therefore had no opportunity to speak on this question, if his object was to directly traverse one of the principal alterations of the law, or the construction of the law, to be effected by this Bill, the opportunity to do so was given at the time of the presentation of either of these reports." Now, none knows better than Mr. Cockerell himself the history of this Bill. It was originally introduced with a view to make some verbal and other unimportant amendments; it was introduced at Simla in the absence of the non-official members; when the report of the Select Committee was presented on the 6th December last no intimation had been given that it would be converted into a consolidation measure; at the time of the introduction of the Bill Mr. Cockerell had proposed a radical alteration as to compulsory registration, and he was answered by the executive members of the Council that that question would be taken up when the whole law would be recast; but the Select Committee after presenting their report on the 6th December changed the character of the Bill and made it a consolidation bill. As the alterations made were numerous, the Select Committee, says Sir Arthur Hobhouse, repealed and re-enacted the old Act, and the Bill was accordingly changed in appearance. The final report was presented on the 31st January, and as the Maharaja had no opportunity of seeing the amended Bill, he was obliged to reserve his opinion till the time for debate came. So much for the charge that the Maharaja came forward "at something later than the eleventh hour." Then with regard to the amendments, there were two which involved important principles, and which we will notice. The first was the compulsory registration of *baina* or agreement for sale. We are not a little surprised to see that Mr. Cockerell, who had advocated the compulsory registration of all documents, should have taken objection to the Maharaja's proposal. The principal argument advanced against it was that there ought not to be two registrations of the same transaction, that as the *baina* did not create a right in the land to be sold, the registration of the deed of sale ought to be sufficient. Now, it is not strictly correct to say that documents relating to the same transaction are not registered more than once. A mortgage is one transaction, but the mortgage deed is registered when the money is paid, and the reconveyance is also registered when the money is repaid, though the transaction relates to the same land or house. But what is the object of the registration law? The prevention of fraud, and is there not a wide door open to fraud by reason of the absence of the compulsory registration of the *baina* or agreement for sale? A agrees to sell B an estate for Rs. 10,000, and executes an agreement, but afterwards he receives a better offer, and sells it to C for Rs. 12,000. C registers the conveyance, and B is necessarily deprived of the bargain. B cannot compel A to sell the property to him, for as Sir Arthur Hobhouse himself admitted a registered document has preference over an unregistered document. Under the circumstances what remedy has B? He cannot enforce the specific performance of the contract, but must sue A for damages, which may however not be recovered, because A may have no property to satisfy his claims. Is not the tendency of the law then to encourage fraud and dishonesty? The Maharaja sought to correct this evil, but he was put out of court as it were by a new law of limitation. Then the Maharaja proposed that powers-of-attorney should be authenticated by the Registrar. Mr. Cockerell thus answered this point:

As regards the last amendment, his hon'ble friend had very considerably narrowed the proposal of the public body with whom he was associated. The British Indian Association proposed that every registering officer should have the power of authenticating powers-of-attorney. The advantage of that proposal as regards public convenience was obvious. Registering officers were located all over the country, and it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes; but his hon'ble friend merely proposed that these documents should be presented for authentication to a Registrar, i. e., to an officer to be found only at the head-quarters of a district. There was already every facility for authenticating powers-of-attorney at such places, and therefore the object of the limited provision now proposed was not apparent. In regard to the larger proposal of the British Indian Association, Mr. Cockerell might say that the Committee, after due deliberation rejected it on two considerations. First it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers of attorney other than those executed solely for registration purpose.

Of course the Maharaja had made a slight verbal mistake; instead of using the word "registrar," he ought to have used the word "registering officer." If the proposal was reasonable, Mr. Cockerell or Sir Arthur Hobhouse might have corrected the verbal error, but instead of doing this Mr. Cockerell fell foul of him in the manner aforesaid. And what is the significance of his objection? He admits that registering officers are located all over the country, and that it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes. This was also the suggestion of the British Indian Association, but Mr. Cockerell said that "the Committee, after due deliberation, rejected it on two considerations. First, it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country, there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers-of-attorney, other than those executed solely for registration purposes." Well, if it was within the province of the Registration Act to provide for the authentication of powers-of-attorney in certain cases, why not in all cases? As for the argument that registering officers cannot be trusted in this matter, we can only say that if they can be trusted with the registration of documents involving lacs of rupees, with what consistency are they to be distrusted in the simple matter of the authentication of powers-of-attorney? So much for the objections taken to the amendments moved by Maharaja Narendrakrishna. It would seem that in the Vice-Regal Council once a Bill was reported upon by a Select Committee, no other member should open his lips regarding it. Discussion is always unpalatable, and when it is raised by a native member it is perhaps particularly so. No wonder that the native members should prefer to be dummies. If the Maharaja had given the answers to the objections which we have ventured to give above, perhaps he would have been set down as a cantankerous member. So much for freedom of discussion in the legislative chamber.

THE GREAT CHITTAGONG CASE.

AFTER waiting for five months for a reply from the Government of India the British Indian Association have published their letter to it regarding the Great Chittagong Case, in which Mr. Kirkwood acted so arbitrarily and capriciously with Babu Lalchand Chowdry. We are sorry we cannot make room for the letter *in extenso*; in the first part of the letter the Association describe the doings of Mr. Kirkwood in Sir Richard Temple's own words, and in the latter part they give their own opinion. We transcribe their remarks below:

The Committee of the British Indian Association are constrained to observe that the decision of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor shows a want of proper appreciation of the series of arbitrary, illegal, and flagrant acts, of which His Honor himself on the clearest evidence convicts Mr. Kirkwood, and they believe that they give expression to

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the general feeling of the community, both European and native, when they say that there has been a grave failure of justice, a serious blow to official discipline, a humiliation of the high character of the British Government in the eyes of the people, in the very inadequate manner in which His Honor has marked the displeasure of Government with Mr. Kirkwood's conduct, setting at defiance, according to His Honor's own finding, law, justice, and morality.

Mr. Kirkwood was holding the substantive rank of Joint Magistrate, and he has been relegated to it with of course a temporary loss of the small increased allowance he was drawing as Officiating Magistrate. There is nothing in the resolution to show that his promotion is barred for any length of time and although the Government might not give him immediate promotion by way of punishment, the public have no means of knowing what the intention of Government is, nor does the officer know that there is such a punishment for him in reserve. He was serving in a district notoriously unhealthy, and by no means favourably looked upon by the service, and he was transferred to the first prize station—Alipore—and has been subsequently removed to Jessore. Even the grave censure which has been passed upon him by Government had not for nearly two months seen the light of publicity, whatever moral effect there might be in such publicity, until the resolution conveying it had been incidentally published in the newspapers.

The executive in this country are apt not unfrequently to push their vigour beyond the law, and the people have not often the courage to prove the transgression of the law by officers placed in authority over them. Noble as are the principles which actuate the Government in its dealings with the people, these, ignorant as they for the most part are, judge of its character by the actions of those with whom they come into immediate contact, who directly administer to them law and justice, and who are the exponents, interpreters and executants of the views, wishes and orders of the Government to the body of the people. It would be presumptuous on the part of the Committee to urge how essential is it for the Government to impress upon its executive officers what the late Court of Directors so happily expressed themselves, that it was not enough that justice should be done, but that the people should feel that justice is done, and that whenever any flagrant abuse of authority should occur, it should vindicate its high character in the eyes of the people by taking a serious notice of the conduct of the offending officer.

The Government is known to be most jealous of the liberty of the subject, but in the present case that liberty of the person of Baboo Lal Chand Choudry was deliberately put in jeopardy without any good or valid reason, without even a formal complaint, and upon charges which the prosecutor and judge, who unfortunately happened to be the same officer, ultimately admitted, were without foundation. The Legislature, it is true, has provided that the Magistrate may on suspicion and without record of evidence, arrest any person suspected of any crime, but common sense suggests that it should be a reasonable suspicion; while in the case under notice, the Lieutenant-Governor himself remarks, "there was no necessity whatever for the exercise of the extraordinary power." The Magistrate of a district is the legally constituted guardian and protector of the people of that district and placed as he is, it is in the highest degree necessary that he should, as has been held over and over by the most illustrious Indian statesmen, show every reasonable consideration to the feelings and prejudices of the people. In this case Mr. Kirkwood's primary object was sanitary reform, as to the necessity of which difference of opinion existed at Chittagong not only among the native, but also the European Commissioners of the Municipality. And as regards the sanitary question, the Committee submit in the words of Sir George Campbell that it 'is necessary' to recollect 'not only that our knowledge of these subjects is yet imperfect, but that much regard must be had to the habits and feelings of the people, which even in Europe, and still more in this country, are opposed to great innovations in the matters affecting their daily lives in their homes and neighbourhoods." But because Babu Lal Chand Chowdry in the matter under notice conscientiously entertained a different opinion, and had the boldness to assert his opinion in opposition to the views of the Magistrate, who happened to be the Chairman of the Municipality, the latter wantonly insulted him at a Municipal meeting, and subsequently in his capacity of Magistrate caused him to be arrested and to be tried on charges for which there was no evidence whatever.

"The Government has often expressed a laudable desire to foster in the people a spirit of self-government, and to encourage them to take an active share in municipal administration, but it is believed that native gentlemen with any feeling of self-respect are not unfrequently unwilling to attend municipal meetings, lest they should by giving expression to their independent views, come in collision with the Magistrate who is generally the Chairman of the Municipal Commission and thereby incur his displeasure, and suffer in consequence, as regards which the Magistrate if he were so disposed could wreak his vengeance in many ways. The present case shows how Mr. Kirkwood sought to carry out the intentions of Government in teaching the people the art of self-government, and the practical immunity from punishment which that officer has received for violating the law and attacking the liberty of the subject, and insulting a Municipal Commissioner for asserting independence, may not unreasonably lead the people to question the sincerity of Government in this respect. Mr. Kirkwood had illegally enforced the bye-laws about the latrines, the people were excited, and two latrines were burnt down; thereupon he enrolled "certain of the respectable inhabitants" as special constables to guard the latrines. As regards Babu Lal Chand, the Lieutenant-Governor says that "the written order directing the Babu to guard two latrines was eminently calculated to give needless and great offence to a Hindoo gentleman. The same remarks apply *protanto* to other respectable gentlemen, who were similarly enrolled to guard latrines. Indeed, the Committee apprehend that such an order intended to enforce one which itself had not the sanction of law, and that in a manner the most high-handed and harsh, upon a less loyal, patient and law-abiding people than those of Bengal, might have led to consequences which all right-minded people would regret. Need they add that it is proceedings of this kind which tend to estrange the ruled from the rulers".

"Their own sense of the importance of the subject, and the strong feeling which seems to prevail regarding it among both the European and native public, have induced the Committee of the British Indian Association to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council the leading features of the case and the insufficient orders, as they humbly conceive, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to pass upon it, in the earnest hope that His Excellency in Council will take such notice of the same as to him may seem meet. They appeal to His Excellency in Council to consider whether an officer, who has shown such a sad want of judgment, discretion, respect for law, and proper feeling, is fit to be again placed in authority over a district, or to exercise powers over his fellow-men as an administrator of law and justice, and whether the "grave censure" which the Lieutenant-Governor has passed upon him without any substantial mark of the displeasure of Government beyond his relegation to his substantive rank in the service, and his removal from an unhealthy to a healthy district, will have a good moral effect upon official discipline and upon the public mind.

There are also other important questions which this case suggests, and which are eminently worthy of the consideration of the Government of India: 1stly, whether the Magistrate should combine the functions of prosecutor and Judge in the same person; 2ndly, whether some limitation ought not to be put upon the power of the Magistrate to arrest persons upon mere suspicion; and 3rdly, whether the District Magistrate should be allowed to be the Chairman of the Municipal Committee—he might be a member of it—when he has so much power, if he be so disposed, to give annoyance to Municipal Commissioners who may prove obnoxious to him. These questions are of general importance, and the Committee would respectfully solicit the attention of His Excellency in Council thereto.

We have nothing to add to the above. Two of our morning contemporaries have commented upon the letter of the Association. The *Englishman* says: "We cannot imagine that a respectable body of gentlemen like the Association would devote so much time and trouble as the preparation of this memorial must have involved to endeavour to persuade the Government to ruin a young officer who had received what his official superiors considered the adequate punishment for his offences, of censure and a reduction in rank and pay. We give them credit for better things, and hope that it was more a reform in the law that they really asked for." On the other hand the *Indian Daily News* says, "the British Indian Association can hardly, as it seems to us, be charged with any unfairness towards the Government, or with taking undue advantage of an exceptional occurrence." Again: "If we absolve the British Indian Association from any unfairness in making the most of Mr. Kirkwood's indefensible proceedings, we do so, in the first place, because these proceedings have been carefully described in the very words of Sir Richard Temple, and there can, therefore, be no mistake whatever about them; and, in the second place, because Mr. Kirkwood's virtual escape from anything that could be rightly called punishment, after a series of gross faults, tends to destroy all those safeguards which would justify the public in regarding improper conduct of the kind to which we are now referring as exceptional. All infractions of law are dangerous precedents. But conduct which overleaps the barriers of conventional propriety, and still more of legal enactment, raises individual men into the position of fire-brands—which must raise a conflagration unless they are stamped out. It is for this reason, we are sure, and not because it affords any one any personal gratification to see Mr. Kirkwood sat upon, as he perhaps deserves to be, that attention has been so often invited in public to the lenient treatment which he has received from Sir Richard Temple." Exactly so. The letter of the British Indian Association breathes no personal *animus* whatever against Mr. Kirkwood; they have addressed the Government on public grounds, and if the high-handed doings of a public officer, such as Mr. Kirkwood has been convicted of by the Government itself, do not justify a public body, which watches the interests of the people, to seek redress, they may as well shut shop. The only excuse which the *Englishman* puts forward is that Mr. Kirkwood "is a young man." But may we venture to ask our contemporary where were his compunctions when he hounded on Babu Surendranath Banerjee to his "ruin"? What was the fault of this "young man"? If he "fudged the naksha," that was a fault, which the Civilians themselves admit they commit every day. But when the liberties of thousands are trampled upon by a "young man," is he to be excused for the sake of youthfulness? If our contemporary's principle be adopted in the internal administration of the country, then it would be holding out a premium to a "young" officer for all sorts of peccadilloes. The *Englishman* supports the Association on the general question raised in the concluding part of their letter. It says: "We quite agree with the Committee that these are questions of general importance, and they have often received attention on our columns." The *Indian Daily News*, however, disagrees. While admitting that "the British Indian Association are not merely employing legitimate weapons of political warfare but are also acting in a perfectly fair and candid manner, in emphasising their appeals to Government on behalf of certain reforms by pictures drawn from the performances of Mr. Kirkwood," it says, "it must be seen by most persons that the occasion of an exceptional outbreak on the part of a wrong-headed or perverse official is not well chosen for the submission of such projects of reform." Now, it is difficult to understand what course the Native reformers are to pursue. If they make general propositions for reform of the law or administration, they are told to give cases, which in their opinion justify such reform. If they again cites cases, and urge the necessity of reform, there are critics like our contemporary who argue that "when a system of administration is deliberately and conscientiously adopted, it is a sign of weakness in a Government to get up fresh revolutions on every occasion on which any one may scent danger to the lives and liberties of the people." But when it is seen that it is the system, "deliberately and conscientiously adopted," which tempts officers to ride rough-shod over the people, is it not to be reformed because it is "deliberately and conscientiously adopted?" We confess we are not a little surprised that our contemporary should have now used this sort of language, when he himself was the foremost, after the Chittagong revelations first came to light, in condemning the system, which breeds the Kirkwoods, Clays, Mosleys, *et hoc genus omne*.

THE MAHOMEDAN FEELING.

THE Mahomedan feeling on the Turkish question has found expression in another Mahomedan address. Following the example of their co-religionists in the Presidency capitals the Mahomedans of the Punjab have transmitted an address to the Foot of the Throne. In this address the petitioners express their gratitude to Her Majesty for the protection which Her Majesty's Government "has always extended to the Ottoman Empire." They declare that they have the greatest sympathy for their co-religionists, who inhabit the Ottoman Empire. In common with the Christians of England they express their indignation at the Bulgarian atrocities, but they remark that "certain portions of the British subjects having created ideas of religious dissension and disagreement in the minds of the people, have roused the religious passions of those people, the probable result of which will be an estrangement between your Imperial Majesty's Christian and Mahomedan subjects." This is a hit against Mr. Gladstone and his anti-Turkish *confreres*. The petitioners deprecate any thing, which may have for its result the weakening of the friendly relations that exist among the people of various religious persuasions, who have the most valuable privilege of living under Her Imperial Majesty's protection. They attribute the rebellion in Turkey "to the intrigues of certain ambitious powers, which intrigues resulted, first in a rebellion in certain parts of the Turkish dominions, and then in atrocities against the Mahomedans, which were at last fearfully revenged." After stating that the Porte was engaged in the reformation of the internal administration the petitioners remark:

But nothing can be sufficient to satisfy those who, in the disguise of religion and humanity, try to cause the downfall of an Empire which has extended its protection to all nations under its rule notwithstanding the variety of their races, religions and tongues, and maintained the independence of those states for centuries—an empire in which taxes are lighter compared to other European countries, and in which, if military service be considered a hardship, the burden of it falls entirely on the Mahomedans. If the innocent Tartars of the Crimea after expulsion from their homes, and if the Circassians in consequence of being oppressed by Russian tyranny or on account of the ferocity and fierceness natural to them, or if the people of Bosnia or other Mahomedan fellow countrymen (whose change of religion can in no way be said to have changed their habits and nature,) of the Christians, acted indiscriminately in taking revenge, and committed acts which must be despised by all the strict followers of *Islam*, no fault lies, in the humble opinion of your Majesty's Petitioners, with the Ottoman Empire. It is by no means just that the flame of religious antipathy should be kindled in the name of humanity in the minds of all the Christain nations with the object of destroying

the dignity and power of the Turkish Empire. There is not a single instance of a worse intrigue in the annals of the present century than this.

This we believe is the general Mahomedan feeling in the country.

Apropos of this movement we have read with great interest Col. Lees' letter to the Urdu Guide on the subject. He says, "professing the same religion as the ruling race in Turkey, it is natural that the feelings and sympathies of the Moslims throughout Asia, should have been enlisted on the side of that country, in her recent struggle, and I rejoice that by the action they have taken on behalf of the Turkish sick and wounded Soldiery, and by their addresses to our own Sovereign, they have had the courage to avow to the world that the spirit of Islam is not dead within them, but is living and active and that its heart beats, and in any struggle with a foreign despotism, always will beat in unison with the cause of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, may God perpetuate his Sovereignty, when that cause is based upon Justice and Right." He continues:

"It is highly honorable to the Moslims of India, as good and loyal subjects of a just and liberal Government, apart altogether from those feelings of sympathy arising from unity of religious belief—to have protested energetically and warmly against a Sovereign whom they look up to and respect and who has long been the faithful ally of their Empress Queen, being subjected to such indignities, and I, as one who was for many years engaged in endeavouring to preserve for them their laws, religion, their literature, and their languages as they were han led down to them from their ancestors, feel proud of them for having done so. Pains have been taken by certain ill-informed persons in England, and others whose motives are not above suspicion, to persuade the people of England that Indian Moslims do not look up to the Sultan of Turkey with reverence, and that the great mass of the Moslims in India would view with unconcern not simply his humiliation, but the occupation of Constantinople by a hostile power, and the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The majority of my countrymen, I regret to say, are ignorant not only of the religion of Islam; but of the history of its origin and its progress until it is compassed in its folds nearly a fifth of the human race. They often attribute to Moslims vices which whilst being strictly prohibited, they consider to be sanctioned by the religion of *Islam*. Of the humane and just character of Abu Bakr the first Khalefah, they are profoundly ignorant, and of the pious and gentle Abu Obaidah they have never even heard so much as his name. Whilst I trust then that my Moslim friends in India will set down all the harsh things that have been said of Moslims and the religion of Islam by some of my countrymen in England, for the most part, to ignorance, I would observe that is not the main object with which I write this address. It is rather to assure them that whatever has been said by a section of Englishmen in England hostile to the Sultan, his Government and his Moslim subjects, has not succeeded in alienating the sympathy of the great mass of the people of England with the cause of H. I Majesty or induced them in any way to espouse that of might against right and justice."

Col. Lees' letter ought to be translated into Urdu and extensively circulated amongst the Mahomedans not only of India but of Asia. It is the voice of one, who has mixed with the Mahomedans freely, who understands the Mahomedan character thoroughly, and who sympathizes warmly with the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the Mahomedan community.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE FENWA TRIAL.

IT is a pity that the morning papers have not given a *verbatim* report of the appeal trial in the Fenwa cases. There were some scenes enacted, which the public would have enjoyed much if they had been fully portrayed. The picture before us is very imperfect, but we will take a glance at some of the lights and shades exhibited to public view. Mr. Ingram, who appeared for the Crown, knew well that in a reference the Court could not go into facts, but he wanted to go into the whole case.

He said, the case was one in which many important points were involved and he was present chiefly with a view of defending mofussil officers from charges made against them. Markby, J. said that the court would not hear any thing on that subject. Mr. Ingram said that with all deference to the court, he doubted whether their lordships could stop him. It was true that section 297 provided that the High Court sitting as a Court of Revision might, if it thinks fit, only hear any party, but he represented the Crown, and as the Crown was not bound even by Act of Parliament, unless it was so specially provided, the terms of section 297 did not apply to him. Markby J. said that without discussing the high question raised by Mr. Ingram, it would be better for him to satisfy the court on the one important issue raised in the case—whether there had been a sanction for the proceedings or not.

It was doubtless edifying to the Court to be told that the Crown was above the law. But Mr. Ingram was not allowed the felicity of occupying that high ground, and came down and laboured to show first, that there was no application made by the prisoners for a copy of Mr. Kirkwood's order, either to Mr. Veasey or Mr. Badcock; secondly that the witnesses had not been examined in this case; and thirdly, that in Bengal it was the practice to try all prisoners together, even if the charge was that of perjury. Mr. Ingram was going on when

Mr. Woodroffe interposed that Mr Ingram's translation was evidently faulty, and suggested that the original document had better be referred to.

The document in question was read aloud by the court Peshkar.

Ainslie, J. said it seemed to him that the petitioners distinctly asked for a copy of the order of the District Magistrate under which they were prosecuted.

Mr Ingram said that even if such were the case, the application was made to Mr. Badcock two days after the case had gone from Mr. Sarson to Mr. Veasey.

Markby, J. observed that granting such to be the case, Mr. Badcock did not say that the order was out of his possession.

Mr. Ingram said if the court was of opinion that an application had been made, he would not take up the time of their lordships unnecessarily with any remarks on the subject.

Nevertheless Mr. Ingram did occupy the Court's time till tiffin upon this point on which he at last gave in. After tiffin came the judicial sanction. The following edifying interpellations ensued:

Mr. Ingram—My lords, I have read to you two proceedings from the record. The first is the remark of Mr. Veasey. "The Government pleader must move the court in the usual way, producing his instructions to prosecute," and the second is the reply of the Pleader, in which he says:—"Whereas the Magistrate has ordered me to prosecute the said persons.

Markby, J—Yes, but there is nothing to show that Mr. Kirkwood authorised him to prosecute otherwise than by the memo.

Mr. Ingram—Well, it is clear that when the Government pleader was ordered to file his authority, he filed the extract from the memo. of Mr. Kirkwood.

Markby, J.—When was that filed?

Mr. Ingram—The date of the petition is 15th May 1876. When Mr. Veasey required authority for the proceedings, he was referred by the Government pleader to that order, because he says:—Upon the petition, the plaint having been referred to me by the Magistrate's order of May 10th, I direct that warrants issue."

Markby, J—Well I must say we are quite taken by surprise. Mr. Bell said he relied on the memo and the memo, alone as the sanction, and I never understood Mr. Bell to say that the sanction was after the 12th.

There was a question of misrepresentation of facts on the side of the ryots. What does the above suggest? On which side was misrepresentation? Mr. Ingram now shifted his ground; he would have no objection to the remission of the sentence upon the ryots. He said:

Mr. Ingram.—I may interpose a remark, my lords, I am here representing the Crown. The Crown knows no vindictiveness. If your lordships think that the petitioners have received sufficient punishments, I have no opposition to offer as to the remaining portion of their sentences being remitted; but, on the other hand, I am prepared to show that all the proceedings in this case have been perfectly regular.

But mercy is the prerogative of the Crown, and why did he not advise the Crown to remit the sentence at first; if that had been done, then there would have been no scenes in the High Court. But we are glad that the Crown did not follow this course; in that case the revelations before us would not have come to light. Mr. Ingram then urged that judicial sanction was not necessary in a Crown prosecution. He said:

Mr. Ingram.—Yes, my lord, and I will further state that this is not such a case as to require the sanction alluded to by the other side. The object of the law is that private persons shall not harass or oppress their successful antagonists by taking criminal proceedings against them, but in no way does it take away from the Crown the right it undoubtedly possesses.

Markby, J.—Is there any distinction in the Procedure Code between a prosecution by a private person and a prosecution by the Crown?

Mr. Ingram.—The section itself shows that the law says: "You a private person shall not use my name without my authority." But this provision cannot affect the Crown, which, as is generally known, is acknowledged to be incapable of wrong.

Mr. Ingram continued his address, and remarked:

He would not charge the other side with making a wilful and deliberate false statement, but he would say that the petition did contain a false statement.

Markby, J.—Don't use hard language, Mr. Ingram. The matter is over now. You may say it was incorrect.

Mr. Woodroffe made a brief reply. He took up Mr. Ingram's point—the Crown could do no wrong,—which he (Mr. Ingram) argued applied to all officers who represented the Crown—and said something to the following effect, "My Lords, whatever might be the case in England, he could say that if it held true in India, the country would sink under the weight of so many impeccable and virtuous officers!"

These are some of the lights and shades, which the imperfect picture of the Fenwa trial, as given in the newspapers, presents.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE PUBLISH in another column a notification for a public meeting in the Hall of the British Indian Association on the subject of the Civil Procedure Bill. The requisition is signed by the leading members of the High Court bar, and others, who are justly filled with alarm by some of the innovations introduced in the Bill. We have already said our say, and hope to say more: we cannot too emphatically assure the Council that there is a deep feeling of dissatisfaction in the country regarding the innovations in question. The vernacular papers teem with complaints; if the Council has any regard for propriety and public opinion, it ought to desist and take more time for maturing the Bill. If we are informed aright the local Governments of Bengal and Bombay, and the Judges of the High Courts of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, have strongly opposed the passing of the Bill in its present form. Nor do we see the slightest necessity for hurrying on the Bill. As we said last week the administration of justice is not at a standstill for the sake of this Bill. We know that the Select Committee are hard at work upon the Bill; they are sitting upon it daily; the literature upon the Bill has become so voluminous that it will take them months to digest it properly; if they hurry it on they will do their work perfunctorily, and as the Bill is one of the greatest importance, haste in its enactment cannot be too strongly deprecated. Then the Governments of Madras and Bombay have had no time to look into the Bill; the task of saving life from starvation is a sacred one and must take precedence of every other work; if the Bill be now passed into law, they will necessarily go unheard. It is all very well to say that the Bill has been long before the Council, but it needs be borne in mind that every time it has been amended by the Select Committee, it has assumed a new character, and the amended Bill is therefore to all intents and purposes a new Bill. It is remarkable that there is not a single member on the Select Committee, who has had judicial experience or acquaintance with the working of the courts. As executive officers, they have their peculiar fancies and crotchets, and the result is that the ends of justice are being sacrificed to their fancies and crotchets. Further, the amended Bill has not yet been translated into all the vernacular languages. It was on the 31st ultimo the Bengali translation was published, but the Bill has not yet been translated into Urya and Urdu. In Bombay it has to be translated into four languages, and the Bombay Government has reported that it will take it at least four months to do so. Such being the case the mass of the people are quite ignorant of the provisions of the bill. Perhaps it may not be generally known that the innovations in the Civil Procedure Bill are due to the same Punjabi influences to which the innovations in the new Criminal Procedure are traceable. The public were not heard with regard to the latter, and unless Lord Lytton chooses to decide otherwise, there is we fear little chance of their being heard with regard to the former. We beseech His Lordship to advise his Councillors to pause. His Lordship's mind is fully occupied with the famine and the finances, and although he is personally responsible for every act of his council, it would be unreasonable to expect that he would be able to give much time to this bill at the present moment. A prayer should therefore be addressed to His Lordship to take up this bill when he is at leisure. We hope next Saturday's Meeting will pass a Resolution to that effect. It is nonsense to say that because Sir Arthur Hobhouse goes home next April, therefore the bill must be passed post haste. Are the interests of millions to go for nothing, because there is one man in the way? Sir Arthur ought of his own accord to relieve himself of the responsibility, which is being thrust upon him.

WE ARE sorry that the names of the subscribers to the Science Association which we announced last week were wrongly printed. We give the correct names below with the additional names received:

	Rs.
Babu Rammoy Roy, L. M. S. ...	100
Srimati Nimai Dasi, ...	100
Babu Jodunath Roy, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore	100
,, Dwarkanath Sen, Deputy Collector, Midnapore	100

WE BELIEVE the Budget statement will be delivered this year earlier than usual. Probably it will be published by the middle of March next. We fear a loan has become inevitable; the famine in Madras and Bombay may necessitate the raising of a loan to the extent of four or five millions, which we hear will be opened in England; a further extension of the decentralization scheme will be carried out, and with it the local Governments will be called upon to raise local taxes to meet certain expenditure, which was hitherto imperial, but which will be now declared local. A tobacco tax is said to be under discussion, but we hope this rising staple will not be stifled in its growth in the infancy of the trade.

LAST WEEK we noticed a letter of Mr. Man, the late Government Advocate, stating that he was asked to refrain from all correspondence with the London Press, or, if he should correspond with any newspaper, he must obtain the special sanction of Lord Lytton and name the newspaper. This restriction, combined with the prohibition of private practice, led Mr. Man to resign the appointment. Now, we are authorized to state that there was positively no connection whatever between the discontinuance of private practice and Mr. Man's alleged connection with the press, that in fact the matter about the press did not come before Lord Lytton in any shape whatever, and that his Lordship did not pass any orders upon it. Possibly the local Government might have called Mr. Man's attention to the general orders of Government regarding the connection of Government servants with the press issued in July 1875 by Lord Northbrook's Government. As for the prohibition of private practice the facts supplied to us are as follows. The salary of Government Advocate in British Burmah was formerly Rs. 400 a month; he was then allowed private practice; the Government now demanded the whole time of the Advocate, and agreed to pay for it; it accordingly proposed to raise the salary to Rs. 1,200 a month, and offered the appointment to Mr. Man, but he refused it. We think the Government was perfectly justified in making this arrangement, and if it did not suit Mr. Man, he had no right to complain. As for the connection of Government servants with the press we have of course our own opinion on the subject. We hope Lord Lytton, as the champion of literature, will remove this shackle upon the literary labors of Government servants.

THE FURREEDPORE Murder Case was decided by the High Court on Friday last. It was originally heard before Justices Kemp and White, between whom there was a difference of opinion, the former holding that undoubtedly as the murder was committed, the evidence produced by the Police was fabricated, the grossest discrepancy being as to the time, which was apparently made to suit the moon, and that if there was no moon at the time of the murder, the prisoners could not have been rightly identified and should not therefore be convicted, and the latter convicting the prisoners. The case was accordingly referred to a third Judge Mr. Justice Markby. Mr. Bell appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Ghose for the prisoners. Mr. Justice Markby concurred with Mr. Justice Kemp and acquitted the prisoners. The result is that a great crime has gone unpunished. But the High Court is not to blame. It was the over-zeal of the Police, to which the failure of justice in this case was entirely due. Mr. Justice Markby made sharp comments on the conduct of the Police. We reserve remarks till the publication of the judgments of the High Court.

THE MAJPARA case of Dacca is a painful illustration of the disturbance of domestic harmony and happiness in the Hindu family through the baleful influence of rival wives. We will not inflict upon the reader the disgusting details of this case. We are however glad to observe that both the Magistrate and Judge acted most considerately in dealing with it. They have shewn a generous sympathy with the failings and feelings of the people, for which these ought to feel grateful to them not only personally but also to the Government which they represent. We hope this case will open the eyes of our countrymen to the evils of two or more wives.

WE ARE sorry to observe that some writers in the columns of our English contemporaries, notably the writer of the "Week" in *Saturday Evening's Englishman* and the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, have raised a howl against the new Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. These have done nothing, which deserves censure or reprobation. They are working smoothly enough and pulling well with the Chairman. It is absolutely untrue that they are opposed to sanitary improvement. They are in favour of a vigorous extension of the drainage scheme and of increase of water supply. As for filling up of the tanks with sweepings proposed by the Health-Officer, they have simply followed the advice of Dr. Smith, who is a high sanitary authority, and who once occupied the office of Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal. With regard to the survey of bustees, are they unreasonable when they urge that those bustees, which have already been surveyed, ought to be taken up first? We are not therefore aware of any one thing, on which the Commissioners have taken up an unreasonable or outrageous course. The writers we refer to are simply acting upon the proverb—give a dog a bad name and hang it!

DOES ANY body question the loyalty of the people of Bengal? We would refer him to the demonstration of it in music so cleverly and tastefully designed by Dr. Shourindromohun Tagore, brother of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore. On Saturday last there was a repetition of the *tableaux vivant* at their Pathuriaghatta house, in which the different nationality of Asia owning allegiance to the British Crown were represented with appropriate songs. We were glad to see so many Foreign Consuls present on the occasion. They were eye-witnesses of this pleasing loyal demonstration, and they must have felt that this expression of loyalty so elaborately embodied in scenery, song and music, could not but be an outpouring of the heart.

THERE was an edifying scene at the Bombay Legislative Council the other day. The Secretary of State has ordered the introduction of a new Cotton Frauds Bill against the opinion of the local Government and local community. The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay said:

> I am very sorry that the Secretary of State should have decided that the Bill is to be continued. As the Hon. A. Rogers said, he is holding out against his conscience.
>
> The Hon. J. Gibbs: I understood it was a case of official conscience *versus* private conscience.
>
> The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay: Such an arbitrary ruling on the part of the Secretary of State is to be deplored. He has not left the official members of the Council free. He has bound them with restrictions which are quite unnecessary. They cannot give that expression to their opinions which they would wish.

So evidences are multiplying, which shew that the Legislative Councils are perfect farces. It has become their duty to register the decrees of the Executive Government here or in England.

OFF HOME! On Thursday last Sir Stuart Hogg left Calcutta *en route* to England. A large number of the officers who served under him in the Municipality and the Police and several personal friends, both European and Native, met at the Howrah Station to bid him good bye. He embarks from Bombay on Thursday next. In Sir Stuart Hogg the Bengal Civil Service loses, temporarily we hope, one of the most energetic and successful administrators we have seen. We believe he returns to India after 20 months, but not to the Municipality. He deserves promotion, and wherever he may be placed, his talents, energy and force of character are sure to make his power felt.

WE UNDERSTAND that before long the Stamp law will be taken up for amendment. We are sorry to learn that the Secretary of State has ordered that the two Acts, providing for court fees stamps and commercial stamps, should be amalgamated, in other words the present distinction between the two classes of stamps should be abolished. What is the object of the amalgamation? Is it to blind the public about the effect of the tax upon justice? The bulk of the Stamp revenue is derived from judicial stamps.

THE OUTLOOK of the famine tracts is very gloomy. In Bombay matters are not so bad as they are in Madras; if it does not rain in Madras in April they may be far more fearful. It appears that Sir Richard Temple has been obliged to increase the strength of the Police to enforce the labor test. This is very sad. Mitigation of distress at the point of the Policeman's baton is a new feature in the administration of famine relief. We are glad to observe that private charity is active. The Government of India in its last Resolution thus notices the efforts of private individuals in the Presidency of Bombay to alleviate suffering:

> "His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay."

All this is being done by benevolent native gentlemen. Should not there be a general movement on the subject? Sir Phillip Wodehouse says that the time has not yet come for it.

SIR HENRY DAVIES has disfigured the close of his reign by abolishing the old Delhi College. We have read his resolution carefully, and we confess we find no justification in it. The Resolution is strung with numerous platitudes about the duty of the upper classes to pay for their education, about the duty of the State to promote mass education, and about financial exigencies of the State, but when the saving is only Rs. 1,000 a month, it will be at once seen that the pretext is very small indeed. We give the following paragraph from the Resolution:

> "The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the amalgamation of the two colleges can be effected without causing any injury to individuals. The financial saving that will immediately result will be in the Assistant English Professorship now temporarily vacant by the transfer of Mr. Mackay to Rajputana, and whose appointment will not be filled up, and the reduction of the native professors of Arabic and Sanskrit. The former of these, a distinguished scholar, it will be possible, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, to provide for in an appointment in the administration when a vacancy occurs, and the latter can no doubt be utilized in the Oriental College, or in some appointment in the Educational Department on a suitable opportunity. The Principal and Professor will be transferred as Professors to Lahore, retaining their position in the graded educational service, but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that when a vacancy occurs among the Professors of the Lahore College, an Assistant Professor should be appointed in his place, as this would amply provide for efficient teaching and would raise the financial saving of the amalgamation to nearly Rs. 1,000 per mensem."

Is this petty saving we ask a sufficient ground for the abolition of the College? The native community of the Punjab ought to petition the Government of India on the subject.

WE HEAR that Babu Prossunno Kumar Surbadhicary, Principal of the Sanscrit College, will be appointed Principal of the Berhampore College, and will be succeeded by Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nayaranta in his present office. Both the appointments are good. Of course Babu Prossunno Kumar Surbadhicary will be placed in a somewhat trying position. He goes to resuscitate an unsuccessful college, and will we fear have an uphill-work. Such a distinguished Sanscrit scholar as Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nayaratna will be appropriately placed at the head of the Sanscrit College. But if the rumours, which have reached us in connection with the contemplated arrangements, be true, an act of gross injustice it seems underlies them. Babu Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry is an old officer of the education department, and in recognition of his meritorious services was raised to the

graded ranks. But his claims to promotion were passed over last year and we hear are likely to be again passed over this year. He is in the fourth grade, and stands next to Mr. Rogers. On the last occasion he was superseded by Mr. Nash, who had been scarcely two years in the service. There is a vacancy again, and it is said that this time preference will be given to Mr. Webb. We have nothing to say against Mr. Webb, but we cannot understand why the superior claims of Babu Prosunno Kumar Surbadhicarry should be overlooked. His merits are recognized when he is placed at the head of an English College, but when the time for reward comes he is to be set aside. The rumoured arrangement we hear is proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, but has not yet been sanctioned by Government. We feel confident that if the real facts of the case be laid before the Lieutenant Governor, His Honor will do justice to Babu Prosunno Kumar Surbadhicarry. The Babu will be a sufferer in pocket by his proposed transfer to Berhampore, and it would be adding insult to injury if while he is made the Principal of an English College, a professor, who is below him in standing and service, should carry away the prize in the shape of promotion.

WE HAVE received a long letter about the Berhampore College. As it has been already published in the *Englishman* we need not give it *in extenso*. We, however, entirely agree with the following remarks of our correspondent :

The community are, so far as we know, deeply interested in the College. One of their representatives, Rai Annoda Prosad Roy Bahadoor of Cossimbazar, supports it in a manner with an endowment in the shape of a certain number of monthly stipends, and he, as well as other notables of the district, might be induced to save the tottering institution from its downfall. It is not perhaps too much to expect that the illustrious Rai Annoda Prosad Roy Bahadoor, who is reputed to be a patron of education, and who the other day helped with a large contribution in the restoration of the Krishnaghur College, in which he had no personal interest, the noble lady, Moharanee Surnomoye who needs only to be told of an act of public good, and the moment her purse is open to it, the Rothschilds of Bengal, Rai Dhunput and Lukmipat Sing Bahadoors the enlightened Rao of Lalgolah, the Raja of Jummo, and other rich natives of the district might be prevailed upon to combine, if a move were really set on foot, even to restore the abolished classes of the ill-fated College, in which they are all naturally interested. The District and the Educational authorities, however, have been somewhat apathetic in this respect. But they had better take the lead at once in the matter, and agitate it till the desired end is gained. It may be in the recollection of the public that in the year before last. Rai Lukmipat Sing Bahadoor offered a donation of Rs. 40,000 towards the College. For some reasons unknown to us, this amount the donor afterwards diverted under certain conditions to the then proposed Arts College of Calcutta. But as the money is now lying idle in consequence of those conditions not being fulfilled, the donor, if asked for it, may now restore it to the College, for which the contribution had been at first intended. With an interest of Rs. 1 600 a year, it will go a great way towards helping the Collegiate School, whose fate otherwise seems to have been sealed.

We have stated above that it is proposed to appoint Babu Prossonno Kumar Surbadhicary Principal of the Berhampore College. This will be a good appointment, and we hope that he will be able with the co-operation of the local gentry to raise sufficient funds for the maintenance of the College.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur has founded two scholarships after the names of his father and uncle. We give below the letter of Government to the Director of Public Instruction acknowledging the liberality of the Maharaja :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 555, dated 31st January 1877, with enclosure, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer made by Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, to give Rs. 12,080 in 4 per cent. Government securities for the foundation of two scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem tenable for one year, one to be called Hurro Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship," and the other "Prosanna Kumar Tagore Law Scholarship" His Honor approves also the donor's proposal that the former scholarship be awarded to the best B.A. student of the year in Sanskrit who does not receive a scholarship from any other fund, on condition that he prosecutes his studies in Sanskrit for the degree of M.A. in the following year; and that the latter scholarship be in like manner awarded to the best law student of the year who does not get a scholarship from any other fund.

I am to request you to convey to Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his very liberal endowment, and to say that the papers on the subject will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

We commend the Maharaja's example to our other wealthy countrymen.

THE LIST of Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta has been strengthened. On reference to Thacker's Directory we find the following names on the old list :

Cayorke, P. A.	Manickjee Rustomjee.
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.	Ogbourne, Charles Henry.
Digumber Mitter.	Peary Chund Mitter.
Harasdra Krishna, Raja Bahadoor.	Protab Chunder Ghose, B A.
	Ram Chunder Ghosal.
Harvey, Robert.	Romanath Law.
Khelath Chunder Ghose.	Sarjny Coomar Banerjee.
Knight, James Blackburn.	Umesh Chunder Dutt.
Kristo Das Pal.	Wyman, Frederick Frank,
Mackintosh John.	

The following additions have been made by the present Government of Bengal :

The 20th February 1877.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates and Magistrates of Police in Calcutta under Section 22, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 :—

Mr. Gordon Robb.	Baboo Obhoy Churn Gooho.
,, Robert Allardice.	,, Jogodanund Mookerjee.
,, C. T. Brookes.	,, Doorga Churn Law.
,, W. H Fitze.	Koomar Kanti Chundra Singh.
,, W. H. Jones.	Baboo Gopal Lall Mittra.
,, F. Jennings.	,, Moorally Dhur Sen.
,, B. Colvin.	,, Ashootosh Dour.
,, E. C. Morgan.	Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar.
,, A. Apcar.	Prince Furokh Shah.
,, W. Craik.	Koomar Suttya Krishna Ghosal.
,, E. C. Gubboy.	Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.
,, T. H. Wordie.	,, Gobind Chunder Dutt.
,, Harjeebhoy Manickjee Rustomjee.	,, Sham Chand Mittra.
	,, Dwarkanath Mullick.
The Hon'ble Maharajah Narendra Krishna.	,, Dwarkanath Biswas.
	Sahibzada Nasiroodeen Hyder.
Dr. Rajendra Lall Mittra.	Mirza Jehan Kadir.
,, Sourindra Mohun Tagore.	Baboo Jogesh Chandra Datt.
Baboo Debendro Mullick.	
,, Judoolall Mullick.	

The following gentelmen are appointed Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, under Section 4 of Act II of 1869 :—

Mr. Gordon Robb.	Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick.
,, Robert Allardice.	,, Obhoy Churn Gooho.
,, W. H. Fitze.	Koomar Kanti Chunder Sing.
,, W. H Jones.	Baboo Gopal Lall Mitter.
,, F Jennings.	,, Moorally Dhur Sen.
,, B. Colvin.	,, Ashutosh Dhur.
,, E C. Morgan.	Koomar Suttya Krishna Ghosal.
,, A. Apcar.	Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.
,, W. Craik.	,, Gobind Chunder Dutt.
,, E. C. Gubboy.	,, Sham Chand Mitter.
,, T. H. Wordie.	Shahibzada Nasiroodeen Hyder
,, Harjeebhoy Manickjee Rustomjee.	Mirza Jehan Kadir.
Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore.	Baboo Jogesh Chunder Datt.

The Honorary Magistrates were first appointed by Sir John Peter Grant. The second batch was appointed by Sir Cecil Beadon. Sir George Campbell eliminated the names of those, who did not, or were not willing to, attend. The present addition we believe has been made in anticipation of the Presidency Magistrates Bill, the object of which, as the reader is aware, is the extension of the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates. As the right of jury trial will be taken away in cases, which will come under summary jurisdiction of the magistrates, the system of bench trial will be introduced, and hence we believe the necessity of strengthening the list of Honorary Magistrates. The selections made are good; they include representatives of all classes of the community; wealth, rank, and intelligence are fairly represented.

AFTER a career of nearly 40 years Colonel Dickens, the Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, has resigned service. A farewell dinner was given to him on Monday last. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1838, and was for some time with his regiment. He then became Secretary to the Military Board, and was thus associated with the Public Works from his early life. A man of great knowledge, rare acquaintance with details, indefatigable industry, and unobtrusive disposition, he was highly valued by the Government and equally esteemed by those, who were under him or came in contact with him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Raja Bijoykishun Roy Bahadoor, Andool	13	0	0
Head Master, M. C. E. School, Arunghatta	6	10	0
Raja Duckhinaranjun Mookerjee, Bahadur, Lucknow	3	4	0
Chaudowsi Reading Club	6	12	0
Baboo Nogendranath Chatterjea, Gobordangah	15	0	0
,, Gobindchunder Dutt, Thakurgunge	8	4	0
,, Kadarnath Gooin, Tirhoot	10	0	0
,, Rameshunder Das, Sunkorpassa	10	0	0
,, Beharilal Gangooly, Julpigoree	5	0	0
,, Surjeecoomar Sen, Dukhinsabajpore	13	4	0
,, Kalinath Bose, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Nagessurpersad, Gorackpore	6	10	0
,, Paresnath Paulit, Allahabad	3	4	0
,, Prosunnabodana Mittra, Benares	13	4	0
,, Kashubchunder Acharjea Chowdry, Mymensingh	10	0	0
,, Norendradeb Roy, Furreedpore	10	0	0
,, Shosheevoosun Ghose, Cuttack	5	0	0
,, Rashbehary Mittra, Doobrajpore	6	10	0
,, Sarutchunder Das, Bhatak	10	0	0
,, Ramanath Seal, Bhanga	13	4	0
,, Mothoornath Gupta, Bhagulpore	0	4	0
,, Bissessur Persad, Poorwa	8	13	3

Government Notifications.

Calutta Gazette.—*February* 21, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 14th February* 1877.—The services of Mr. D. Ferguson, C. S., placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the Bhagulpore Division :—

Babu Sant Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade
Moulvie Shere Ali, ditto ditto, ditto.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the districts mentioned opposite their respective names:—

Babu Rughoonundun Pershad, Durbhunga.
,, Khetter Mohun Mokerjee, B.A., Maldah.
,, Prankissen Roy, Julpigoree.
,, Nilmoney Cowar, Rungpore.
,, Shamapudo Chowdry, Dinagepore.
,, Chunder Coomar Dutt, Mymensingh.

The 14th February 1877.—Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palamow division of the Lohardugga district, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Korunamoy Banerjee Moonsif of Palamow, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Palamow division of the Lohardugga district during the absence on leave, of Mr. L. R. Forbes, or until further orders.

The 17th Feruary 1877.—Baboo Omoollo Churn Mullick is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, for employment on settlement duty, in the district of Julpigore on being relieved of his present special work, under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of this Government.

Mr. M. Power, Head Assistant, Political Department, and Registrar, Judicial side of the Bengal Secretariat, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 19 instant.

The 19th February 1877 —The orders of the 30th September 1876, granting Mr. W. M. Smith, Deputy Settlement Officer, Southal Pergunnahs, privilege leave for three months took effect from the afternoon of the 18th ultimo.

The right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. G.C. Webster, C.S. an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Baboo Kristo prosad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hood Hood, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquistion Act X (B.C.) of 1870, for acquiring the land required for a post-office in the village or Sonamookee.

The 20th February 1877.—Mr. D. T. Barbour is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

The following officers, employed on the Revenue Survey of the Khoorda Estate, are vested with the powers of a Collector under act V (B.C.) of 1875:—

Mr. R. B. Smart, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
,, E. C. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of Survey,
,, H. Dowman, Revenue Surveyor.

Baboo Sham Madhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, allowed leave without pay for fifteen days, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Surendra Nath Pal Cowdhry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for eleven days, under Section 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 16th December last.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th November last.

Mr. C. A. C. Gennoe, Officiating Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

The services of Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan Division of the Sarun District, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Sewan Division of that district.

Mr. A. C. Brett, second Grade Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, is promoted to the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, *vice* M. H. F. Kean.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson is promoted to the Second Grade Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Mr. A. C

Brett, but will continue to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Hooghly, until further orders.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors until further orders:—

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, and Officiating, Assistant Secretary Government of Bengal,

„ L. C. Abbott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hajeepore.

„ H. G. Cooke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dinagepore.

The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade until further orders:—

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Serampore.

„ H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Rajshahy. C. A. O. Donnell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Atia, Mymensingh.

POLICE.—*The 16th February* 1877.—Mr. W. F. Smith Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 20th October 1876.

The 17th February 1877.—The following Inspectors of Police are promoted :—

From the Third to the Second Grade

Inspector Juda Nath Bhuttacharjee, attached to the Mozufferpore district.

„ Shoshee Bhoosun Bose, attached to the Jessore district.

REGISTRATION.—*The 20th February* 1877.—Baboo Protap Chunder Ghose, B A., Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as First Inspector of Registration Offices.

Advertisements.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION,

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1877.

SIR,

WE the undersigned beg to request you will be pleased to convene a public meeting in Calcutta on an early date to discuss the provisions of the Civil Procedure Bill now before the Legislative Council and to pass such resolutions thereon as may be deemed necessary.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

Unodaprosaud Banerjea	Denonath Mullick
Kaleemohun Dass	Preyanath Ghose
M. Ghose.	Purnachunder De
Doorgamohun Dass	Amritolall Biswas
Mohenymohun Roy	Shamachurn Chuckerbutty
L. Ghose	Bacharam Ghose
Horroprosaud Ray Chowdhory	Kessabchunder Chatterjea
Moheschunder Chowdhory	Gungachurn Mitter
Rashbehary Bose	Ramtanu Banerjea
Surendranath Banerjea	Kanielall Sen
Chudermadhub Ghose	Mohendranath Das
Assootosh Mookerjea	Baneymadub Law
Rujoneecoomer Banerjea	Greeshchunder Mookerjea
Beprodoss Banerjea	Radharummon Naug Chowdhary
Upenderchunder Dey	Guneshchundra Kurr
Beereshur Haldar	Moheshchunder Kur, Ammuktear
Poreshnath Bose	Khettermohun Roy Chowdhary
Grishchunder Basu	Jadubchunder Banerjea
Probhachunder Ghose	Omernath Bose
Brojolall Paulit	Sreekonto Mullick
Indernath Bose	Aghorenath Coomar
Jogesherchunder Sen	GirijaBhusan Mookerjea
Syamakumar Mookerjea	Debendrachunder Ghose
Omirtokumar Sarvadhikari	
Okhoykoomar Mitter	
Bholanath Banerjea	

In compliance with the above requisition I hereby convene a public meeting of persons interested in the Civil Procedure Bill to be held at the Hall of the British Indian Association, on Saturday the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 P. M., for the consideration of the aforesaid Bill and for the adoption of such resolutions in respect of it as the meeting may think fit.

RAMMANATH TAGORE,

President, British Indian Association.

British Indian Association Rooms, 18 British Indian Street, Calcutta, the 23rd February 1875.

NOTICE.

The Sale of Putnee Talook Aucknah in Pergunnah Pawnon, Nos. 133, 134 and 135 situate in the district of Hooghly and of the piece or parcel of land commonly called Ballargunge belonging to the estate of Ramruttun Bonnerjee which was advertised in the *Exchange Gazette* for 17th day of February instant, has been postponed to Saturday the 17th day of March next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Receiver of the High Court will sell the same at his office in the Court premises.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. C. MACGREGOR,

Receiver, High Court.

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The valuable Zemindaries known as Kanieallumpoor and Kultapara in the District of Malda—Apply to Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co.

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MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Thirteenth* Annual Conversazione of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 12th March 1877 at 9 P. M,

ABDOOL LUTEEF.

Secretary.

G. HAASE M. D., OCCULIST.

To be consulted daily at No. 7, Chowringhee Road, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. From 8 to 9 A. M., gratis, Sunday excepted.

WANTED.

An Overseer for Local works under the Road Cess Committee of Backergunge, salary Rs 100 per month. Bonafide travelling allowance and Rs- 20 per month for horse will be allowed.

E. J. BARTON,

Chairman.

Dated Barisal, the 17th February 1877.

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Last Byzakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

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Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another battle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * * *

Burneshw rMaookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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